THE INDIANA STATE SENTINEE.

VOL. XXI. NO. 15.

WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE NEW SENTINEL OFFICE,

NO. 2 SOUTH MERIDIAN STREET,

OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.

Proprietors. TERMS OF WEEKLY SENTINEL.

One copy one year \$ 1 00 Twenty copies to one address, and two to the maker of the club...... 20 00 Thirty copies to one address, and one copy of the WEERLY and one of the DARLY, to the maker

Additions can be made to Clubs at any time at the above ates. Where the paper is addressed to each subscriber separately, the extra copies will not be sent.

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Advertisements published in both the Daily and the Wdekly Serrical, will be charged the full Daily rates, with one-half the Weekly rates added.

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J. M. TILFORD,

President Indianapolis Journal Company. THE DAILY SENTINEL

All subscriptions invariably in advance. Address ELDER, HARKNESS & BINGHAM, Ind'phis.

Selected Miscellany.

From the London Times, August 2. Great Anti-Crinoline Meeting in Lon- ing would vote unanimously in favor of the reso-

. It is not generally known that a great meeting was held yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, at the Chairwoman would put it to the meeting.

The Duchess of A. then put the resolution, and Hanover Square rooms, for the purpose of inaugurating a movement against the use of crinoline. it was carried, if not unanimously, at least nemine been fixed for 8 o'clock P. M., it could not be preventing the loss of many lives by fire. held earlier. The attendance of ladies of rank and fashion were numerous. The admission was by vouchers which were countersigned by the lady patroness of Almack's.

The proceedings were commenced by the Duchess of A., who, on coming forward, stated that the duties which she had the honor to fulfill, placing her in immediate attendance on the highest command to summon the present meeting. I un more intelligence and good breeding in a small any more formal proceeding, I will at once take man, I'm sure; and a modest man. Between ourthe chair. I have it also in command from her selves, if he were my husband and President too, M—y to say that the dreadful loss of life which I shouldn't like him to be so good-natured and is so frequently occurring in consequence of the free and easy in his manners. I should want him pared to co-operate in any measures which it may dear old friends you find "Bell" to be the same visable to submit to you for your considera. will be much change. tion. I have had much conversation with the Duchess of B., and some other ladies on the subject, and I will now call upon her Grace to state as the world ever saw. But Abraham Lincoln,

The Duchess of B. said: I feel highly flattered by being permitted to take only. He has not yet appreciated, socially, the a prominent part in so laudable a movement. The position he has been called to occupy. There, I horrible tortures to which so many ladies of all | do not believe that I ever before wrote such grave classes have been subjected by ignition of that criticism. But it is just. The other evening I article of female apparel known by the name of was present at the presenting of a flag to the Elerinoline, and the mental agony of their friends and relatives appear to render it imperative upon morning costume, a suit of grey that obviously us to take some proper action, with the object of needed repairs. Two of his carriage compani preventing the recurrence of such accidents in the | were gentlemen; the other had neither the appear future. Various methods have been suggested ance, the speech, nor the manners of one. which the material may be made fire-proof, but it he was the President's familiar, and they bandied appears to me there are none of them calculated silly jokes with each other. I'm Democratic effectually to meet the evil. We cannot depend on the proper application of chemical agents for this purpose, and I confess I think there is only ners accompany the Presidential office. Wouldn't one remedy, viz: the abolition alto rether of the you? steel hoops and springs in which ladies now envelop themselves. The melancholy deaths of the Of course I did. But have a little patience. wife of the great American poet, Longfellow, and of Mrs. Brodhurst, the wife of a London physical as much as I liked? I saw Mrs. Lincoln, and I cian, have made a profound impression on my mind | don't think if I had been the President's wife and I have formed a resolution not to hesitate at should dressed exactly as she did. But, then, any sacrifice which may be required to prevent tastes differ, or I should not have been a spinster the recurrence of calamities so shocking to every humane mind. As my opinions are embodied in freely in a promiscuous crowd about my husband's the resolution which I shall have the honor to affairs. Madam is a smart woman, however, with

those persons who have lost their lives by the ta- With the exception of the polite gentleman who king fire of their dresses, expanded to an unnatu. escorted me, and one or two others, there was ral extent by the use of steel or other hoops, is of scarcely a person there with ordinary conversathe opinion that no remedy is effectual short of a tional powers. Even the Secretary of State, who complete abandonment of such an article of wear. was present, and is reputed to be a good talker, ing apparel, and pledges itself accordingly to banish it henceforth from their toilets."

[Mingled murmurs of approbation and disap-The Marchioness of C. said she fully agreed in every word that had been said by her noble aunt Morrison's, and my lively friend the member

Lady D. said that though she was fully aware of the fatal effects of wearing crinoline, as it was called, she thought it was open to every individual to abandon its use if they thought proper. Lady E. said that she did not remember an instance in which a lady of high rank had met her learn from the Boston Journal, died of consump death in consequence of the use of the article in tion at the State Prison on Saturday, the 3d of question. For her part she never sealed her own August. He was most singularly vicious and inetters, bu, gave them to her maid to seal for her, letters, bu. gave them to her maid to seal for her, geniously cunning in his murderous schemes. and if that person chose to envelop herself in On the 27th of April, 1857, he was convicted for flimsy material it was at her own risk, and she (Larly E.) did not see that she was called upon to State Prison, and was so outrageous in his con-

of all ranks felt was this: that if they simply re- it was his determination to live out his term soliof all ranks felt was this: that if they simply resorted to a more rational mode of dressing they, would be the objects of remark and ridicule to all those—and they were the vast majority—who had not the moral courage to disregard the prevailing fashion. She herself must confess that she should not like to be the only one among her circle of acquaintance to adopt a less dangerous mode of

The Marchioness of H. wished to know whether bing his accomplice.

His previous acts satisfied the Warden

they could not get up a fete at Cremorne, or something of that kind, for the sake of the object that was in view. She had known a great deal of good done by fetes. Perhaps an ama-teur performance at the opera might be of ser-

Lady J. said she did not see how either a fete at Cremorne, or an operatio benefit, could precent ELDER, HARKNESS & BINGHAM, muslin dresses taking fire, if they were extended on steel hoops and placed in close proximity to a

The Duchess of K. suggested that it would be exceedingly desirable to obtain the assent of the Empress Eugenie to the proposed change in the mode, for she knew she was looked up to by many ladies of the highest rank in this country as a model of taste in costume.

Madame la Vicomte de L. said she could promise the concurrence of her Imperial Majesty. She knew for a fact there was the strongest possible disposition on the part of the French Court to maintain an entente cordiale with this

Lady M. made no objection to join in any reason able plan for putting a stop ty the lamentable loss of life which had resulted from the use of crinoline; but she wished to know how it would be possible to distinguished between the different classes of society if the use of that article of dress was

Lady N. said that at present the amplitude of the garment established no distinction, because the middle and lower classes were skirts as full as the highest. It was the richness of the material which distinguished the mistress from the maid, and it would continue to do so if crinoline were abolished to-morrow.

themselves because the inferior classes would ape the manners of their superiors. (Murmers of disapprobation.)

Lady P. regretted to hear such an observation. ular prices.

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In was not often that ladies in their position an opportunity of doing anything by which they could confer benefit son society, and she was only could confer benefit son society, and she was only too glad to seize on the present occasion to render

Lady Q. said she could not altogether take that view of the case. She subscribed to several char-Legal advertisement inserted at the expense of the attorneys ordering, and not delayable for the legal proceedings, but collectable at our usual time. Publishers not the country, and in winter she gave something to accountable for the accuracy of legal advertisements be- the soup kitchen, but she must say the thought,

the poor were ungrateful.

The Duckess of A. begged to direct the attention of the meeting to the question before it. The question was, whether the meeting should pledge itself to renounce the use of crinoline. After the discussion which had taken place, she must say Will be sent by mail or express to subscribers at any point she had heard nothing to shake her opinion, that nothing but an example set by the highest in rank would induce the great bulk of the female community to give up the expanding dresses; and seeing that they had every reason to expect that the highest lady in the land would be the first to take a step in behalf of humanity, and that the exalted lady on the other side of the channel would concur in the movement, she did hope that the meet-

The Duchess of B. begged that her grace, the

in consequence of numerous deaths by fire which | contradicente. Ices were then brought in, the have been caused by it. No reporters were ad. meeting broke up into little groupes, in which the mitted in the first instance, and it was only on discussion was carried on with much vivacity. It making promise not to mention the names of the seemed, however, to be generally agreed that the speakers that the writer of this report was permitted to remain in the room, to which he accident—mothers had not been a step in the direction of ally gained admission. The hour at which the good taste, and that a somewhat nearer approach meeting was held was somewhat late, but as the to classicaltiy in the outline of dress would be not morning concert of a distinguished artiste had less an æsthetic improvement than a means of

> Arabella Smith's Talk about a President's Levee.

> The New York Commercial has a feminine correspondent who has attended a levee at the White House; and who talks thus:

I don't believe first class people in Washington lady in the land, she had received her M-y's go to President Lincoln's levees. Why I've seen derstand, her Grace continued, that it is in conse- drawing-room in New York than I could see in quence expected that I should preside over your the reception and ante-rooms together that evedeliberations, and, therefore, without waiting for ning at the White House. Mr. Lincoln is a good some means by which the recurrence or such fre- at all. If the good man at the White House has quent calamities may be averted. I have it fur nobody else to tell him the truth, I will; and if ther in commission to say that her M-y is pre- you don't like it, you needn't print it. There, my be thought desirable to adopt. I will not pretend saucy girl she always was; and until somebody that this meeting has been called without any tames me-I should like somebody to try the ex consultation as to what proposals it would be ad- periment at an early day-I don't think there

her views and to submit a resolution for your in one respect, is not a yet President. His speech. his bearing, and the society he seems most at home with, show him to be still Mr. Lincoln

Did I see no one at the levee but Mr. Lincoln? submit to you. I shall not occupy your time fur-ther than by reading the resolution. It is as fol-eyes, and will not live four years in the White

House without making her influence felt. "That this meeting, deeply sympathizing with Well, I tired of the levee before it was over. seemed to take no interest in any body, and had not even always a recognition for his personal friends. I don't think I shall ever put myself to the trouble of dressing for another Presidential levee. But I had a very pleasant ride home to friend, and most cordially seconded the resolu- told me many things about Washington, which I may perhaps repeat to you. Yours truly, ARABELLA SMITH.

> Beath of a Singular Character at the Charlestown State Prison.

Michael Lynch, aged twenty-six years, as we make so great a sacrafice merely to sace a person duet that he was placed in a solitary cell. In 1858 the new Warden (Haynes) spoke to him kindly ranity and love of dress. and endeavored to persuade him to go back to Baroness F, said that the difficulty that ladies his work, but Lynch refused, declaring that

term of imprisonment expired.

The Dutchess of A. said that was precisely her own feeling, and that the gracious lady under whose command she had acted in convening the meeting was prepared to take the lead in a change of fashion, if she were certain that the example would be extensively followed.

Viscountess G. expressed her perfect concurrence with the resolution which had been proposed and her readines to adopt a new style of dress, so soon as the example was set by those in a higher station than herself.

The Marchioness of H. wished to know whether

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1861.

and, after sharpening the handle to a point, con-cealed it about him, and shortly afterward he and York were let out with a party to bathe, and on passing up stairs to their cells, Lynch stabbed ing incident in the life of John Hunter, the cele-York fearfully about the neck and face, but not brated surgeon, which, whether true or not, has fatally. For this he received a sentence of two a certain grim drollery about it.

the whip-shop. His cell was in the same division with McNulty, who killed Officer Hodgdon, and they together contrived a plan to escape, overlease the prisoners and make a united escape, but was discovered by the guard finding the door

ing a convict who had entered his cell to remove a bucket, felled him to the floor, whereupon the officer rushed in and secured Lynch, after a violent struggle. He was then chained again and tient, who was by no means modest in his visits. kept so until the weakness of consumption which attacked him some two months ago, made it pru that brought no comfort to poor Hunter, who livdent to remove the shackles.

gave no sign of repentance during his illness; he of the dissecting-room, and to his intense satis-was delirious towards his death, and constantly faction he recognized the well-remembered featalking of slaughtering and killing. He was tures. Hunter used to say, with a grim smile, probably one of the most blood thirsty, cruel and "that he took speedy care not to give him a sec incorrigible prisoners ever confined in the State ond chance." One can scarcely fail to be smused

Irish Brollery--An Entire Cosmopol-itan Hibernan.

A son of the Emerald Isle, but not himself green, was taken up, (for he was at the time down,) near a rebel encampment, not far from Manassas Junction. In a word, Pat was taking a quiet nap in the shade, and was roused from his slumbers by a scouting party. He were no special uniform of either army, but looked more like a spy than an alligator, and on this was

"Who are you? What is your name? Where are you from?" were the first questions put to him by Pat rubbed his eyes, scratched his head and an-

"Be me faith, gintlemin, them is ugly ques tions to answer, anyhow; an' before I answer any o' them, I'd be after axin ye by yer lave, the same

"Well," said the leader, "we are of Scott's army, and belong to Washington.' "All right," said Pat, "I knowed ye was gintlemin, for I am that same. Long life to Gineral

"Aha!" replied the scout, "now, you rascal you are our prisoner," and seized him by the "How is that," inquired Pat, "are we not "No." was the answer "we belong to General

Beauregard's army." "Then ye tould me a lie, me boys, and thinking it might be so, I tould you another. And now tell me the truth, an I'll tell the truth, too." "Well we belong to the State of South Caro-

"So do I," promptly responded Pat, "an to all the other States uv the country, too, and there i'm thinkin', I bate the whole uv ye Do you think I would come all the way from Ireland to to the whole of 'em?" This logic was rather a stumper; but they took

him up, as before said; and carried him for further

Extract from Mr. Russell's Letters.

The Negro Population. Supposing that there are no apprehensions of disturbance from the negro population, the war can be carried on by the South with less derangement of their social system than will be the case ing themselves an agricultural people. Their gaged in the pursuits of a rude aristocracy, or in cause in the South. If the negroes occasion any trouble there is no saying how far the difficulties President Lincoln, is incapable of solution. of the slave States may not go; but at present they are possessed with a confidence, which may be blind or far-seeing, that their slaves will re-main quiet if not faithful, and the absence of any white element from the population of whole dis-The spectacle of an uprising of 4,000,000 of ne-

groes in the plantations, burning, plundering and not humanitarian or abolitionist enough to be preconflict between the Federal troops and their new | the two sections of the former Union. allies. There are some few people who talk about re settling the South by negro proprietors, now ed are not precisely alike. The North has not very threshold of the Temple of Peace, a foe more terrible than war. Is there in all the wise the eternal negro tripping up the foot of Alex-ander, as he returns his blade to the sheath. Can any one devise a scheme for the deportation of 4,000,000 souls? Why, such an emigration was never heard of The hordes of Huns and Goths and Vandals-the swarming floods of Seythian races, which rolled their tides over Europe, of the kind; and, except by the spontaneous acthough the fine ear of the people and the ascent of educated individuals prove they could speak it as well as their masters, if they had a chance of learning how to do so. There are various notions in reference to their treatment. As a general statement, I think it may be asserted they are not ill-used in the districts where they are dear, and where their produce is valuable.

Inat if the North did not raise theblockade of its own accord, she would send a fleet to put an end to it, what consequences would follow?

[The article concludes with wishes for a speedy settlement and pacification.]

The Rev. Rowland Hill and Ass.—It was Mr. Hill's habit to ride to church in an old family carriage, a practice too gristografic in the

dear, and where their produce is valuable.

When the masters are rich, the estates large, the incomes certain, and all struggles with the forest and with adversity are over, liberty to them seems idleness. So I am told. But I hear, too, that they are fond of idleness. The conclusion is not difficult. Compared with the bonzes of Cuba, where the average of life in labor is reduce.

Was Mr. Hill's habit to ride to church in an old family carriage, a practice too aristocratic in the judgment of one of his flock, who determined to rebuke it. It was customary in his chapel for notes to be sent to the pulpit, requesting prayers for various objects; and one Sabbath Mr. Hill was proceeding with the reading of these requests as is not difficult. Compared with the bonzes of control of the following proceeding with the midst of one of his flock, who determined to rebuke it. It was customary in his chapel for notes to be sent to the pulpit, requesting prayers for various objects; and one Sabbath Mr. Hill was proceeding with the reading of these requests as is not difficult. Compared with the bonzes of control of the following proceeding with the reading of these requests as is not difficult. Cuba, where the average of life in labor is reduc-ed by incessant and cruel task-work to 10 or 11 for Rev. Mr. Hill, that he may be more humble

was not prudent to confine him with the rest of night and day, and the toil is incessant while it the prisoners, and he was placed in what is called the "upper arch," in solitary confinement. His cell was next to the notorious Pete York, who died some time ago, and York loaned Lynch a book, about which a trouble arose, as Lynch cut all the pictures out of it. An ill feeling grew up between the two, and Lynch took his iron spoon, and after sharpening the handle to a point con-

years in addition to his former sentence.

Shortly after he again became penitent, and was taken out of his solitary cell and placed in gate—such hangings and sellings being very comof Lynch's cell so drilled and weakened that the his satisfaction was somewhat short-lived, for the slightest effort would force it open, and this led resusticated felon insisted upon looking to his to the development of the scheme. After this he was chained to the wall, and eight months ago was so earnest in his protestations for were, a second time into the world, he must be future good behavior that he was released, and regarded in loco parentis! Hunter, always a neragain laid a scheme to kill his officer, but mistaked in a perpetual tremor of his tormentor unex-He was then taken to the hospital, and the first pentedly popping upon him. At last he reappearthing he contrived was to steal and conceal a knife ed before him. One fine evening another Newbut it was discovered and taken from him. He gate importation was brought to the private door

> Translated from the Paris Journal des Debats August 3d. A Leading French Journal on the

felon, despite its base ingratitude.

President Lincoln has advanced in perfect good faith, we have not the least doubt, in his last message that the uprising of the South was but a rebellion fomented by the ambition of a handful of agitators. If it were so, if in fact the mass of the white population of the South were indifferent to the independence of the Confederate States, a few reverses on the field of battle, added to the enormous losses which such a war occasions, would suffice to provoke in the South a re on the heels of which peace would be undoubtedly made. But whatever confidence we may have in the lovalty of President Lincoln, we find it impossible to consider his assertion as well founded. Doubtles the armed rising of the South has been aided and encouraged by leaders; but it is never otherwise in any undertakings to which nations ommit themselves. And what the leaders, whom

Mr. Lincoln criminates, have done in this instance rresponds exactly with the public sentiment with the opinions and passions of the immense majority of the inhabitants of that portion of the United States. All the private letters received in Europe depict the South as having but one thought-that of separation, and as desiring it with a feverish energy, which cannot bear discussion. * * Those letters assert the determi nation everywhere in the South to maintain at every cost the rupture which has separated those States from their former brethren of the North. It is a reason why hostilities are not near a deter-

mination, however deplorable they may be. The correspondence from the North is not less significant than that from the South, in the sense that the reveals, among the people of the North, a sentiment which explains, and, to a certain exbelong to one State, when I had a right to belong tent, gives ground for and justifies by reaction the determination of the South. All the letters from the North bear witness to the wish, in that portion of the Union, to treat the Southern States as Mr. Lincoln intends, that is to say as rebels, who must be forced to surrender at discretion. They wish to subjugate them, intending, no doubt, to show themselves clement after they shall have submitted. But every one who knows the American race, and who has had an opportunity of observing it, at the South especially, will agree that nothing more is needed to exasperate the South in the North. The Southerners are fond of call- and drive it so extremes. The South may be vanquished on the battle field; it has just been slaves raise agricultural produce, but, except in (alluding to Garnett's defeat); it will be again: parts of Tennessee and Kentucky, there is, I suspect, very little agriculture for which white hands will not have its turn. But vanquished though it are directly employed. The lowest orders of it may be, it will never submit to the North; it whites are mechanical: the upper sort superintend | will accept no mercy from it. The capitals of their laborers occasionally, but are generally en. Virginia and South Carolina may fall to-morrow into the hands of the North, and be garrisoned the more elegant dissipation of continental cities by militia from New York and Boston; the South or Northern watering places and hotels. If the will not be put down for all that. When a proud overseers can do their work as usual, all the white | and energetic nation has taken a determination to lords and their white dependents can go to the be independent there is no way to make it bow its wars, and corn, rice, sugar and cotton will be cul- head, unless recourse be had to those atrocious tivated and raised as usual. Unless the North systematised severities which eastern despots have can spare a larger surplus than one would suppose successfully employed towards populations withfrom he population engaged in its busy industry, out moral force, but which civilized Governments the derangement of its trade and internal com- repudiate, and to which the Washington Governmerce will be greater than that which the war will ment will never seriously appeal. * * * Hence

[A comparison is then drawn between the present cause of quarrel and conduct of both sections, and the events which drove the thirteen olonies into revolution. The writer then con

After three or four years of hostitities it is probable it will have to end by the recognition of the independence of the South. Only there will lestroying the whites, is one which I confess I am have been slain some 150 or 200,000 men: desolation will be sown broadcast, the impoverished pared to desire or to enjoy. It would be an evil contributors will be overwhelmed with taxes; the as tremendous in its consequences to the North as to the South, and it would lead to an irrepressible lions and an abyss of hatred will be dug between

slaves; these are blatant lunatics or very wicked idiots. Others there are who desire, very kindly, to make an arrangement with England by which our colonies could be supplied with labor, and who wish to make a bargain with us for the receipt of a population of 4,000,000 of black people. When they are in a condition to do so, perhaps it may be time to characterize the transaction as it may be asserted that without that anvillage their may be time to characterize the transaction as it may be asserted that without that auxillary their would deserve. No one that I ever heard of pro-poses to receive the negroes into the Northern States, though, perhaps, they might be allowed ried. * Furthermore, who can say that

to go further and fare worse in Canada. Victori if the present contest is much prolonged the South ous, the North will have to encounter, on the would not find, likewise, some powerful ally among . . Does any one believe that the statesheads in the world one who can solve the knot men who govern England would be content to without the use of the sword? And when the recognize, for an indefinite period, the blockade sword has done its work, what next? There is established by the North at Southern ports, through which cotton flows toward the European markets; a blockade which is one of the princ features of the system of warfare adopted against the South? It may be doubted that they would respect it long, even though the condition of effectiveness were perfectly fulfilled. The more effective it will be the less Great Britain will bear presented no such masses and no such scenes as it; for it would infallably cut off the means of would be witnessed in the execution of any scheme of the kind; and, except by the spontaneous ac. branches, that which gives her exports a value of tion of the States, there is little hope of any grad. more than a billion of francs. We shall see it in ual extinction or absorption of the race, and if it four or five months, when the stock of cotton at be not done gradually it can scarcely be done at present stored in the warehouses of England will all. It is hard to ascertain what are the feelings draw near exhaustion. Now, then, if England of these people—their utterence is imperfect, not declared to the Washington Government that she merely morally but physically. They are treated to a few words from the English tongue, which ports, and if—which would be the only means of mostly refer to labor or to their wants, and their giving force to the declaration—she were to add, speech is as nearly inarticulate as may be, al. that if the North did not raise theblockade of its

"John Brown's body lies a mouldering in the grave, years, the negroes on plantations in America are pampered aristocrats; but I cannot admit any comparison between them and the denizens of an English coal mine, which are often drawn by the planters down here.

On the cotton estates in the South the negroes dread the "picking season" notwithstanding the assurance of the Captain of the Southern republic that the task was but the "culling of roses."

On sugar plantations, although the mill is "rnn" for Rev. Mr. Hill, that he may be more humble and like his Divine Master, who, instead of riding in a carriage, was content to be borne on an ass." Having read he notice, he lifted his spectacles to his forehead, and looking round the honse, he ob served that it was quite true he had been guilty of the fault alleged, but if the author would step around to the vestry door after service, saddled and bridled, he would have no objection to ride home, after his master's example, on the back of an ass.

The Irish Soldier. In the autumn of 1835, some private affairs Real Causes of the Defeat at Bull called me into the sister kingdom; as I did not Run-Deadly Animosity and Length of the War-Who will Win in the

travel like Polyphemus, with my eye out, I gathered a few samples of Irish character, amongst which was the following incident:

I was standing one morning at the window of "mine inn" when my attention was attracted by a scene that took place beneath. The Belfast coach was standing at the door, and on the roof in front, sat a solitary outside passenger,, a fine young fel-low in the uniform of the Connaught Rangers. Below, by the front wheel, stood an old woman, seemingly his mother, a young man and a younger woman, sister or sweetheart; and they were all earnestly entreating the young soldier to descend from his seat on the coach.

"Come down wid ye, Thady," the speaker the old woman. "Come down now to your ould mother. Shur it's flog ye they will, and strip the flesh off the bones I giv ye. Come down Thady, "It's honor mother," was the reply of the sol-

dier; and with clenched hands and set teeth, he took a stiffer posture on the coach. "Thady, come down-come down now, ye fool of the world-come along down wid ye?"

The tone of the present appeal was more promptly and sternly pronounced.
"It's honor, brother!" and the body of the speaker rose more rigidly erect than ever on the "Oh, Thady come down? Shure it's me, your

own Kathleen, that bids ve. Come down, or ye'll break the heart of me, Thady, jewel; come down flows from hate, malice and revenge. The moral Thepoor girl wrung her hands as she said it, and cast a look upward, that had visible effect on the muscles of the soldier's countenance. There was

more tenderness in his tone, but it conveyed the same resolution as before. if to defend himself from another glance, he fixed at each other's breasts. Such war must be more his looks steadfastly in front, while the renewed closely allied to that spirit of evil who, according entreaties burst from all three in chorus with the same answer.

at the quaint, though heartless, ingenuity of the and shook the very throne of the Deity. "Come down, Thady, honey! Thady, ye fool, come down! Oh, Thady, come down to me!"
"It's honor, mother! It's honor, brother! Honor bright, my own Kathleen!"

have a day to spare then—the first of March will | taken place many years ago. It is said that to not be here till to morrow. It is leap year, and make the matrimonial state more happy than it February has twenty-nine days in it. The soldier was thunderstruck.

Germans in the West.

Under this caption the New York Tribune, of Friday last, contains a letter from Cincinnati, giving "sketches of some of our German offi. cers." Among others the correspondent presents hardy, ascetic and gloomy men, but with their what it terms "the singular history of Major WILLICH." We reproduce it for two reasons; one of which is to present the career of a somewhat position on earth, and they were industrious, fruremarkable and eccentric man, and the other to gal and money-loving, as well as religious and develop the under current-the sympathies which have a controlling influence and which animate the sectional war, which has already assumed gi-gantic proportions. The reader must bear in important as a long purse. They nourished their mind that the extract is from a Republican pa per, which, of course, would not wilfully misrepresent the true issues involved in the contest. The letter is dated Cincinnati, August 19th: August Willich bears in his veins the blood of

of Schliermacher, with whom a large portion of his youth was passed. He was a youth of noble appearance, and gave the earliest indications of equally noble powers. He was educated at the Government Military School of Berlin, and was a soldier in the Prussian army until 1846, in which he was rising from grade to grade, when his native love of Freedom mastered him, and lodged him one morning of the last-named year in the prison of Spandau. He had joined the German Band who formed the Union for the liberation of Germany. At Wesel he was compelled to resign, and he at once set himself to learn the carpenter's trade. On one occasion the very regiment he had commerce, and should have set up and partially commanded came, during their march, across their former leader, with his plane and adze. At his trade he labored-a trade at which the world's extensive landholders, exercised a pseudo-feuda-Messiah once toiled-but he never forgot the people or their cause. Willich was gifted with a copious stream of natural eloquence-indeed his eloquence is at times inspired, and the working men were overjoyed to find in him a leader. He had already committed enough offenses to have cost him his head a dozen times if he had energy of the humbler democrat of the Northnot been a decendant of the royal family, when the Revolution of Baden broke out. Now was he in his element; his fine military own; they had all the intolerance of disposition education, his first-rate commanding qualities, his indomitable industry and persistence, his devout passion for liberty, his impassioned elo- the proud bearing which are among the cherished quence-all conspired to make this the leader of traditions of men of ancient descent. What more that revolution. Even more than what Hecker likely than that such a race would produce men was in Southern Germany, Willich was in the in whom success in the profession of arms would North. Terribly he swept on, till the sad day be a natural endowment—and what more likely when the revolution swooned. Willich was only than that struggling commerce, which has nothsaved from execution by his noble connection. ing in common with the pride and pageantries of He was sent to London. Here he was one of the celebrated committee of Revolutionists, of which convert the ploughshare into a sword, or handle Louis Blanc, Kossuth, Mazzini, and Kinkel were the rifle instead of the pen? other members. From London he at length found | The North, though great in numbers, and rich his way to New York, where he pursued his trade in military stores, is strangely deficient in comas a carpenter. At length his education was ac- petent officers. There is no difficulty in accountcidentally discovered, and he was given a place in the office of the Coast Survey, where his work was that of combining separate surveys into comprehensive maps—such as may be just now giving you, reader, your only complete knowledge of Pensacola, and Charleston harbor, and the Chesaintestine war, the majority of officers in the army peake. Judge Stollo, of Cincinnati, there found him, and, the Republicaner of this city being in missions and carried their talents to the side to want of an editor, he invited Willich here. He which their ties of kindred and all their sympacame, and made it a very strong and extremely thies and associations naturally bore them. These radical paper. His influence among the Germans vacancies were, in the absence of better men,

in the German theater of this city, was among the most eloquent it has ever been my lot to hear; in it he prophesied the events that are now comin it he prophesied the events that are now comin acres and the thousands of slaves, and looked, as I could not fail to remember this when reading

It is one of the well-known deductions from history that Republics are warlike, and our trans atlantic brethren are proving its truth by the dreadful spectacle which they are at present ex-hibiting to the astonished world. Unfortunately for them, and for the cause of civilization and humanity everywhere, they are not demonstrating the proverbial pugnacity of democratic forms of government, by rushing into hostilities with some European Power, or any other such Quixotic erusade, but by the unnatural and more tragic horrors of civil war. In such an internecine struggle, every from from the dark brow of the God of Battle wears its blackest aspect. All the ordinary miseries which this fearful scourge of the Al mighty usually inflicts upon mankind, are aggravited when father and son may draw their swords in opposing legions, and brother strike brother to the earth with fratricidal hand. "In peace," as we read in the quaint and picturesque pages of Herodotus, "children bury their fathers—in war. fathers bury their children." But in civil war, not only is the order of nature in this manner inverted, but the tenderest and fondest natural ties are burst asunder—the hollest instincts of our moral economy violated and trampled in the dust, and life, with all its softest and sweetest associations, is poisoned with that gall of bilterness that poet, Wordsworth, said, with a boldness which savored of blasphemy, that "slaughter" was the daughter of the Almighty. However true in one sense this may be, it can only be said of patriotic war, whether offensive or defensive—not of civil war, where men of the same creed, language, "It's honor-honor bright, Kathleen!" and as race and country, point the murderous weapons

The causes of the fearful conflict between the North and South we have had ample time to con sider, and we do not contemplate discussing them Although the poor fellow was a private, this appeal was so public, that I did not hesitate to go down and inquire into the particulars of the disarray have given rise to numerous rash and and tress. It appeared that he had been home on a misjudged speculations, and we therefore propose furlough to visit his family, and having exceeded, as he thought, the term of his leave, he was go tion of the problem which has puzzled others. ing to rejoin his regiment, and to undergo the pen- Writers on American questions are too prone to alty of his neglect. I asked him when the fur- forget the strong contrast which has from the first existed, and which still exists, between North "The first of March, your honor-bad luck to and South. These differences are so great that, it, of all the black days in the world-and here it after a careful consideration of them, it is rather a matter of wonder, not that the Union has now "The first of March!-why my dear fellow you been rent asunder, but that the severance has not appears to be from the revelations of the Divorce Court, a certain dissimilarity in moral tempera-His first impulse was to cut a caper on the roof ment should exist between husband and wife. And of the coach, and throw up his cap, with a loud so, upon this fanciful hypothesis, the Union behurra! His second was to throw himself into the | tween the aristocratic and exclusive slaveholders arms of his Kathaleen, and the third was to wring of the South, and the ruder but more virtuous and more energetic population of the North, was "It's a happy man I am, your honor, for my durable because of their dissimilarity. At any word's saved, and all by your honor's means. rate, no one who has visited America, or is well Long life to your honor for the same. May ye acquainted with the history of its people, can live a long hundred and leap-years every one of doubt for an instant that these points of difference exist. The early settlers, for instance, were as

unlike as Englishmen can be to each other. To the North flocked the Puritans and Covenanters, and other men who, from an earnest desire to have "freedom to worship God," fled from the daugers to which they were here exposed by the tyranny of priesteraft and kingeraft. They were sincere desire to attain the Kingdom of Heaven, they were sensibly aware of the advantages of a comfortable, though not a showy or ostentatious devout. On the other hand the settlers in Virginia and other Southern States were men of a very different stamp-they were courtiers and youth in the "spacious times of great Elizabeth," or in the midst of the pomp and show and ceremony of the courts of the House of Stuart. They either went, as Raleigh did, to search for gold and to enjoy the luxuriant climate and tropical vegetation of the new world in a spirit of romantic adventure, or they were subsequently driven there the royal family of Prussia; and is also a relative in the time when Cromwell and his warlike saints enjoyed their day of power and their pride of place. It would have been strange if much sympathy could have existed between those who settled upon the same continent for reasons and un-

der circumstances so different. A modern historian might prove that there was as much antago nism between them as Thucydides pointed out between the Athenians and Spartans. Normans and Saxons were not more unlike. With such opposite mental and moral endow ments, it is only natural that the inhabitants of the North should have devoted themselves to believed in a theory of social equality, and that the denizens of the South should have become listic rule over their slave population, and, in fact, displayed all the virtues and vices which they in herited from their cavalier ancestors. The modern Puritans became thrifty traders, laborious farmers, crafty artisans and successful professional men. The modern cavaliers despised the coarse sneered at his dreams of siave abolition, and ridi culed his love of pelf-but they had vices of their which so often belongs to an aristocracy, com bined with the elegance, the accomplishments and

was very great, especially among the Turners, of filled up by the appointment of such men as ex-whom he was here, as in New York, the repre- President Pierce, and ex-Speaker Banks. Even sentative man. He was always true to his vows Lieutenant General Scott, Commander-in-Chief to freedom, and utterly fearless. When Orsini of the Federal army, is one of the Southern pro-was executed, Willich, who had known him inti-mately, called together the friends of liberty, and Gulf States. This veteran soldier, and some few their funeral torch-light procession, with its trans- others, stood faithful by the standards of the parencies was the most remarkable, as it was the North. It can easily be understood that the largest, that ever took place in this city. The same, wealthy merchants of New York and Boston edon even a larger scale, and amid many threats, took place under his auspices when John Brown was executed. Willich's oration on this latter occasion, The wealthy landholders of the South handed

ing to pass, declaring among other things that "where slavery exists for any length of time, every honest man must at length become a John Brown, and that the spot made sacred by his blood would presently call upon it a nation of warriors to chant the watchword of liberty there."

acres and the thousands of slaves, and looked, as an aristocracy usually does, to the army and navy as presenting professional pursuits for their younger progeny. And so ardent were the desires of the Southerners for admission at the military academies, that when they had exhausted all to which they were entitled, they, in some cases, which they were entitled, they, in some cases, naturalized their children and made them citizens that the New York regiment, lately encamped on the field where John Brown was hung, frequently gathered on the spot and sang the now popular have been prevented by the keen, acute people of the North; but they were busy worshiping the al mighty dollar, and they have now had a bitter His soul's magching on?"

Major Willich's friends have not been eager to have him advanced at once to high official positions, for they knew that such powers and culture in the defeat which they have suffered from the superior strategy of Gen. Beauregard. The Roundheads, however, who were at first inexperienced, beat the tions, for they knew that such powers and culture as he has must command their own place in the action. He will serve up to his place, and obtain it in good time. He is in the vigor of his manhood, and entirely absorbed in this war—all the more because he believes the monster, slavery, having thrown itself straight across the track where the nation and its President have sworn the Government must be engineered, must be cut in pieces.

**The It is reported, as a fact, that a member of the Iowa legislature made \$34,000 profit out of the contract to clothe the State volunteers.—

**Spring field (III.) Register.*

**Bound of the Cavaliers in the long run; and were the citizen soldiers of the North animated with any such spirit as inspired the Ironsides at Naseby or Dunbar, we should have little doubt of their final success. As it is, we look on with horror at the unnatural conflict, and believe that its stern realities will silence all vain boastings—inspire on both sides a determined hate, a stubborn courage and a deadly animosity which can only be washed out in torrents of blood. We look on with perfect impartiality, and our only consolation is, that if the conflict is long and stubborn, neither party will be so flushed with the violence of victory as to attempt subjugation or tyranny. tempt subjugation or tyranny.

WHOLE NO. 1,156.

Warnings of Washington. In his farewell address to the American people, General Washington said:

"It is important " " that the habits of thinking in a free country should inspire caution in those intrusted with its administration, to con fine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding, in the exercise of the powers of one department, to encroach upon an-other. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus create, whatever the form of Govern-ment, "a real despotism." A just estimate of that love of power and proneness to abuse it, which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The ne-cessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal against invasions by the others, has been evinced by experiments, ancient and modern, some in our own country and under our own eye. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of God, it is the customary weapon by which free Governments are destroyed. * * Liberty itself will find in such a Government, with powers properly distrib-uted and adjusted, its surest guardian."

In accordance with the "no party" principle of the Administration, Eli Lloyd, Esq., has been re moved from the office of postmaster at Clayton, in this county, and Mr. Q. Bargaser appointed in his place. Mr. Lloyd has performed the duties of the office for two years past, and has given uni-versal satisfaction. Had the question of his removal been submitted to the people immediately interested, we are assured that Mr. Lloyd would have been the choice of a large majority, but the new appointee is a Republican, wanted the office for services rendered and the "no party" Admin istracion meted out its reward. It's all right. We make no complaint, but mention the circumstance merely to show the hypocracy of Republicanism in its professions of no partyism. Now that Mr. Lloyd is relieved of the responsibilities of post-master, there will be no objections we presume. to his shouldering the responsibilities of a mus-ket. That's the kind of responsibility for Democrats to shoulder now a days .- Quincy (Ill.)

How a Soldier Feels in Battle.-The following, which went the rounds of the press some time ago, is possessed of additional interest now A young French officer thus writes of his first experience in battle :

Our officers sent us back, for we were not numerous enough to charge upon the enemy. This was most prudent, for the murderous fire so fatal to the white coats did us but little harm. Our conical balls penetrated their dense masses, whilst those of the Austrians whistled past our ears and respected our persons. It was the first time I had faced fire, nor was I the only one. Well I am satisfied with myself. True I dodged the first balls, but Henry IV did the same at the beginning of every battle. It is in fact a physical effect, in-

ndent of the will. But, this tribute paid, if you could only feel how each shot electrifies you! It is like a whip on a racer's legs. The balls whistle past you, turn up the earth around you, kill one, wound another, and you hardly notice them. You grow intoxicated; the smell of gunpowder mounts to your brain. The eye becomes bloodshot, and the look is fixed upon the enemy. There is something of all the passions in the terrible passion excited in a soldier by the sight of blood and the tu-

Everybody who has tried it, testifies to the peculiar intoxication that is produced by being in battle. There is an infatuating influence about the smell of powder, the whistle of a bullet, and the sight of human blood, that instantly transforms men from cowards to heroes-from women sometimes to monsters. No one can tell of the nature of that influence but those who have been in the fray themselves.

ABOLITION NOTIONS OF THINGS .- The Anti-Slavery Standard (Garrison's paper) goes for an exchange of prisoners with the C. S. A. right off. The Washington correspondent says:

"The Government will not exchange prisoners for fear the act would be in itself a recognition of the Jeff. Davis Government. This position is very unsatisfactory to a large portion of the people and troops. It looks to them as perfectly ridiculous for the Government which, to-day is not certain of being able to protect the Capital itself, and which has less troops in the field than Jefferson Davis has this very day, to refuse an exchange of prisoners of war for fear that such a proceeding would give color to the idea that the rebel Government is possessed of belligerent

"Mr. Cameron was fool enough to suppose that men who had fairly beaten him in a great battle would consent to be snubbed and ignored for the sake of conferring a great favor on Mr. Secretary

"This is the great question of the hour: Shall we acknowledge the war, or pretend that there is only a little insurrection somewhere down South? Acknowledge the war, and let prisoners be exchanged, and then proceed to put down the belligerants-to subjugate them, if the thing can be done. If not, give them a good thrashing and bid them go in the devil's name.'

HOW A DISGRACED FINANCIER FEELS PUNISH-MENT .- The conviction of M. Mires, the swindling French banker, has already been announced. A Paris letter in a London paper describes the manner in which the fallen financier received his

"While the sentence was being read the agony of Mires was so great that even those whose feelings are hardened by the daily task of passing severe judgment might have thought society sufficient avenged by the sufferings he endured during that half hour. Sometimes, as if to escape from then, he clutched at the bar with his shriveled hands, and sometimes let his head fall upon the left arm, that lay stretched along the balustrade, as if no longer able to support its weight. When all was over he threw his hands over his head, and clasping them tightly together gave utterance to incoherent expressions of despair, and, to escape from the gaze of so many lookers on, rushed towards the little door of the prison waiting-room, without seeming to see that it was shut, while guards closed round to secure him. His paleness afterwards became so great that he appeared about to faint, but presently he recover ed his self possession, took up his hat, and press ing it violently on his head left the court guarded by some policemen."

Loss of PERSONAL IDENTITY .- It is a well authenticated fact that soldiers, wounded in the head, on recovery from the wound, have in some in stances lost all consciousness of their personal identity. The case of a soldier who has just died in one of the Paris hospitals is a striking confir-mation of this fact. Wounded at the battle of Solferino, the wound soon cicatrized, but he has ever since labored under a strange halluciation, fancying himself dead. When asked how he was he would reply: "You want to know how Pierre Valin is-why he was killed at Solferino. What you see is not Valin, but a machine made to imi tate him." Another soldier who was also wounded in the head at the same time, always spoke of himself afterwards in the third person, and in the feminine gender, and would exclaim: "Oh! how she suffers; how thirsty she is." The eminent physician, Dr. Baudelocque, having suffered an injury to his brain in his old age, became utterly scious of his own existence, and whenever asked how his head was, would reply that he had

THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT CARRIED BY A PRAC-TICAL JOKE.—Bishop Burnett relates a curious circumstance respecting the origin of the impor-tant statute, the habeas corpus act. "It was car-ried," said be, "by an old artifice in the House of Lords. Lord Grey and Lord Norris were named to be the tellers. Lord Norris, being a man subject to vapors, was not at all times attentive to what he was doing; so, a very fat Lord coming in, Lord Grey counted him for ten, as a jest at first; but seeing that Lord Norris had not observed it, he went on with his misreckoning of ten. So it was reported to the House, and declared that they who were for the bill were the maj though it, indeed, went on the other side, and b